SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK IN NATIONAL POLITICS.

From the World.

We cannot dissemble our solicitude lest the Democracy of other States should be too slow in learning, what they must ultimately learn, that the party cannot regain its ascendancy in national affairs by attempting to extract nu-triment from the husks and chaff of defunct controversies of a past era. It is a mark of dotage and senility to

And totter on in blunders to the last,

Our predecessors were wise because they were so little fettered by old and venerable traditions. The two greatest party leaders we have ever had were Jefferson and Jackson; men unlike in every other feature of their characters, but resembling each other in this. that no two men were ever more completely emancipated from blind deference to transmitted opinions. It was this which so preeminently fitted them for political leaders in a young, progressive country, which is constantly outgrowing the garments of childhood. Jefferson was a man of refined tastes and extensive culture, loving science and literature, addicted to philosophical inquiries, courting and courted by men of was ever so little of a pedant. Being himself great and original, what he sought in the old fountains was not so much their particular ideas as a familiarity with the processes by which master-spirits generate ideas suited to the wants of their epoch. It was the cardinal principle of his political philosophy that every generation of men is adequate to its own occasions; that the dead possess no just empire over the living; that it is a sound deduction from the principle of human equality that present actors in human affairs are as capable of judging what suits them as their predecessors were of their wants and necessities. It was a favorite idea of his that every political constitution ought to be revised and remodelled once in eighteen years -that being the period he assigned to the active life of each generation. His robust and fruitful mind scorned the servile idea that the men living on the earth were not as competent to find the ideas they needed as their dead progenitors. He held that reason could stand alone without authority to prop it. He was accordingly a bold innovator. What he was most anxious to transmit to posterity was not his own ideas of government, but the independent spirit which judges of occasions as they arise, and trusts to its own sagacity to cope with them. General Jackson, an unlettered man, and

a warm admirer of Jefferson, imbibed this spirit of robust independence. A born leader of men, it was not in his nature to bow to mere precedent. He found a great weight of authority in favor of the United States Bank; but he boldly vetoed it, and denied its constitutionality. He overturned the practice of his predecessors respecting removals from office. He defied a decision of the Supreme Court respecting the Georgia Indians. The peculiarity of his mind was to act on his perception of what was suited to the circumstances, believing that himself and a supporting nation were more competent in present exigencies that wise men of the past who did not foresee them, "!, too, am a painter," said a celebrated artist conscious of his genius; and the progress of government, like that of art, depends upon men who emulate the originality, instead of slavishly copying the ideas, of their dead masters,

The chief obstacle to the success of the Democratic party at present is the adherence of a large section of the Democracy of the agricultural States to an order of ideas inherited from the administration of President Buchanan, President Buchanan lived before the deluge. Even in his own time he did not represent the popular sentiment of the country. Senator Douglas, who had greater mental independence and quicker sympathy with popular instincts, was the real leader of the progressive Democracy. Had he lived he would have saved the party from some grave mistakes, and the country from heavy calamities. His mantle fell upon the Democratic leaders of New York, but their ideas have not had the ascendancy which he would have given them had he retained his position in the Senate, and thus kept the ear of the whole party. In New York, where his ideas have prevailed, the party has been successful; while in the States where the Democracy have stagnated we have encountered a series of defeats.

The Democratic party has lost three Presidential elections by gross mismanagement and glaring mistakes. In every one of these the judgment of the New York Democracy has been overruled,-at Charleston, in 1860, by the fatal rejection of Douglas as a candidate; at Chicago, in 1864, by a damaging platform which the candidate was constrained to repudiate in his letter of acceptance; and at New York, in 1868, by forcing the nomination upon a reluctant statesman against his own deliberate judgment, and running him on a financial policy against which he had recently delivered powerful arguments. Governor Seymour himself, as is well known thought the interests of the party required the nomination of Chief-Justice Chase. In this he rather outstripped the tendencies of New York sentiment, the prevailing wish of the New York Democracy being the selection of candidates who would strengthen the party in the October elections in Pennsylvania and Indiana; no good judge of politics having any hope that we could elect the President if we lost those States in October. It was an Ohio movement, not a New York movement, that thrust the nomination on Governor Seymour, and put the party in the incongruous attitude of running an anti-greenback candidate on a greenback platform, and associating an open advocate of Judge Chase on the same ticket with the author of a then recent letter in conflict with all Judge Chase's ideas. New York would have been proud of the honor of supplying the candidate, if the platform and ssociate had not repudiated his known ideas and handicapped him for the race. The De-

country to bear witness of the fact that in New York we have the secret of carrying elections, while in other States, where different ideas prevail, the party on every trial We commend finds itself in a minority. the contrast to general attention as an instructive fact. While the Democracy of other States are rejoicing with us over the splendid triumph of Tuesday, we wish they would ask themselves whether a similar policy would not be for their advantage. policy is vindicated by its results. It bears the seal of success. It cannot be that the Democracy of other States prefer Black Republican domination at Washington

mooracy of New York were not responsible

We respectfully ask the Democracy of the

for these mistakes.

Democracy. We are profoundly convinced that the actual choice, in the next Presidential election, lies between the two. In politics, as in war, it is wise to flank a position that cannot be carried in front. We have had too many battles after the pattern of Burnside's attacks on Fredericksburg. The Democracy of New York, having repeatedly shown that they know hop to manage a party and win victories at home, where their views are not overruled and have free play, feel entitled to the confidence, and ask for the indulgent judgment, of their patriotic Democratic brethres in other States. If the New York Democracy had not been overruled we should certainly have carried the Presidential election in 1860, and probably in 1864 and 1868. If the party elsewhere will adopt our tactics, and weigh our advice, we have no doubt that, with exertion enough, we can succeed in 1872. These words of soberness are inspired by no other motive than unwillingness to see another great opportunity flung away. Even in the flush of victory we are saddened by the thought that New York is still a Democratic Goshen in an outlying Egypt of Black Republican ascendancy.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

From Every Saturday, The vast subject of the true and healthy relations of labor to capital is now debated in Europe and the United States with knowledge, intelligence, and zeal, but also with a ferocity on both sides which occasionally seems to threaten a social war. In the last analysis every cool thinker sees that the matgenius: and yet no man of studious habits ter is regulated by laws as inexorable as the law of gravitation-by laws which human beings cannot constrain, but which austerely constrain them-by laws which, existing as they do in the very nature of things, are beyond the control either of philanthropy or greed. But passion and self-interest intrude so inevitably into the discussion, that it is difficult to make the "still low voice" of simple sense and reason audible amidst the fierce cries and vehement arguments of either party. It is a contest for power as well as for justice, and the demagogues of capital and the demagogues of labor have more than their rightful share of influence in the great debate, in which thinkers and philanthropists, as well as demagogues, are earnestly engaged.

In the United States we have a palpable advantage over Europe, in being able to discuss the whole question fairly. There is here no "pressure of population on subsistence" to embitter and envenom the discussion. We have more than three millions of square miles of territory, with only forty millions of population. The land can easily support ten times that population, without calling for any extra effort on the part of the people to subsist. To all European thinkers that fact alone adjourns the real problem to be solved, in this country, a couple of centuries. But we have also had, within the lifetime of our present population, a system of labor in which the capitalist owned the laborer. That fact enables us to go to the root of the whole controversy-for it represents a condition of things from which civilized Europe has been free for many hun-

dreds of years. The peculiarity of American slavery, as far as it affected the remuneration of labor, was this, that the increased value of the slave's work, springing from the increased demand for the products of his work, made no addition to his necessities, much less to his comforts. He was a wealth-producing animal, to be fed clothed, and lodged with the least possible expense consistent with the preservation of animal existence. The cost of his support was, we believe, about seventy dollars a year. The vast impulse given to the cotton trade quadrupled the value of his work, but its only effect on him was to raise his price in the slave-market. He was not better fed. clothed, or lodged than before; but instead of being "a two hundred-and-fifty-dollar nighe became "a thousand-dollar nig-Had he been a free laborer he would, by the natural operation of the law of supply and demand, have received himself the additional value of his work expressed in the rise of his market price as a chattel. In other words, his wages would have been the wages given to other unskilled laborers. He would have expended three hundred dollars a year on his own subsistence instead of having seventy dollars a year expended on his subsistence by his master. The difference found its way into the master's pocket-that is, capital absorbed over three quarters of the laborer's earnings, after the legitimate remuneration of capital had been fully paid.

This condition of things represented the dominion of violence over everything worthy to be called law. It was simply a state of war, in which the laborer was held to his work under the iron hand of force. The two fundamental rights of the laborer were violated-first, his liberty, and second, his right to participate with capital in the profits

of their joint production. Now, of those two, we consider the first as the most important. The laborer should be free. The mistake of the "organizers" of labor is in insisting that he should be free only to join an association theoretically devoted to an assertion of the rights of labor. For the slave master is substituted the trades union. If you don't join the union you lose caste-and the system of India, repudiated by modern civilization, is practically adopted in the United States. The laborer who sells his labor in open market for the most he can get, obedient to economic laws, but disobedient to the purely despotic commands of the labor association, is a Pariah. In this free Commonwealth of Massachusetts there are men who can only exercise the mechanic art in which they have been bred, by exercising also some of the exceptional virtues of martyrs. Without denying the good which the various unions have done in watching the mutations of the labor market, in order that instant as well as remote justice shall be done to the laborer, we think that their coercive policy is a revival of the most detestable element in the system of slavery. Let every laborer join them, if he chooses; but don't ostracize the laborer who don't choose to join them! Everybody knows that the freedom of the laborer is practically annulled through the despotism exercised over him by the demagogues who profess to be the guardians of his interests.

The interference of the Labor Associations with the law of supply and demand, in its operation on the liberty of the laborer, is bad enough; but it extends also to a wild attempt to keep up wages by limiting production. The theory of these apponents of natural law is, that if obstacles be placed in the way of learning trades, the price of the articles made can be kept high, and the wages of their producers can also be kept at what is called a "living point." This simply means that unskilled laborers should be made to bear the burden which the skilled laborers shift from their own shoulders, and that to do this the workmen without skill should be deprived of the right to improve their condition by putting

to the New York type of liberal, progressive | more mind in their work. The "Trades" | are really an aristocracy, trying to keep the "Serfs" under. For it is plain to the meanest capacity that the mechanic, being a consumer as well as a producer, can have no chance of making a mere rise in his wages operative for his well-being, unless he makes the agricultural laborer work at low wages. His real fight is, not with the capitalist, but with his brother laborers. If the wages of the farm hand, the mechanic, and the operative of the manufactory were equally raised, nobody would be benefited. As a consumer, the skilled mechanic would have to pay increased prices for all he consumed, and his increased wages would therefore not add a cent to the purchasing power of his labor. He, as a la-borer, can only benefit himself at the expense of some other laborer. Therefore he bases his "rights" on essential injustice.

THE FUTURE UNVAILED. From the N. Y. Times.

We are approaching the end of a year of marvels, and people are already beginning to wonder what great issues lie hidden behind the vail of the next. Some are more anxious on this score than others. For example, the people and Government of France doubtless feel disposed to dip in o the future to a considerable extent, were it only to see whether there remains for them a deeper depth of distress than they have yet touched. Sundry members of the fraternity of Wall street would also, we may safely assume, be prepared to give a handsome consideration to the ingenious individual who could afford them an inkling of the coming events whose shadows are not long enough to be quite perceptible as yet. So, too, the greater portion of the taxpayers of New York feel a natural curiosity to forecast the amount of money that will, between this and next election, be pocketed by the unsated black-mailing association commonly known as Tammany. Full of a kindred desire to keep behind the curtain of fate, we have carefully perused the predictions of "Zadkiel Tao Sze, etc.," for the year of grace 1871. This prophet of cosmopolitan renown assures his readers, for the forty-first time, that the heavenly bodies are the instruments of Divine Providence. He admits that their influence is not all-powerful over those who have faith, but he is equally confident that those "who will not bow the knee to any but the evil Baal of their own imaginations are truly left to the cruel mercies of the evil angels that rule over and produce the evil influences of Mars, Saturn, and other malefic stars." Judging that our city magnates might be properly assigned to the latter category, we turned with the most sanguine expectations to the peges of the seer. Like all oracles, however, Zadkiel gives forth a very uncertain sound.

Passing over such very obvious predictions as that there will be trouble in Mexico, and riots in France, that the Grand Turk will have trouble through women, and that the throne of the King of Greece will probably be shaken, we find the intimations touching the affairs of this city during the next year to be exceedingly vague and tantalizing. It may be interesting to those not versed in astrology to know that in common with our Old World sponsors of Amsterdam and York we are ruled by the zodiacal sign of Cancer. We should have supposed Scorpio as a symbol of the reign of Tammany, or Aries, as a type of our readiness to be fleeced, would have been more appropriate. The crab, however, forms a not unapt emblem of our present facility of advancing backward, if it has not, indeed, had something to do in imposing that peculiarity upon We derive much comfort from the assuus. rance that the presence of Jupiter in Gemini brings "peace and gain" to this continent, as also that the progress of the "benefic" star through Aries leaves us still placid and prosperous. As a reminder to the Fire Department, we may state that as Jupiter becomes stationary in Gemini on the 2d May, fires of some extent and "other violence" may be expected in this as well as in other cities, under the influence of that planet. The connection is not quite apparent, but we refrain from questioning the dicta of a prophet of forty-one years standing. By and by, however, there comes a staggering assertion from which, though reluctantly, we must enter a partial dissent. "In September," says the hoary sage, "we find Jupiter in Cancer. wherein he benefits Holland, Scotland, Algiers, Tunis, Constantinople, Cadiz, New York, and Manchester. In all these places trade flourishes, and good, wholesome, and humane laws are now carried out." The commercial prognostication we gladly let pass with an expression of satisfaction that good fortune should be so equally distributed among Mohammedans and Christians. But, honest Zadkiel, is there not some mistake about the laws with so many brave adjectives that are to be enforced in New York? We cast no reflection on the justice-loving instincts of Calvinistic Holland and Scotland, we are quite prepared to believe that the Mussulmen of Algiers, Tunis, and Constantinople, albeit much given to thieving, may return to paths of rectitude, but New York-no! no! old man, that part of the prophecy is altogether too "steep" to be credited. Consult the horoscope once more, and see whether Jupiter does not wink in a sinister manner in this conjunction, and should the moon be within range of vision, we think it highly probable that a careful examination might discover a shadowy finger hovering at right angles to the nasal protuberance of that luminary. There is much weighty matter in the utterances of the seer, but after a slip like this, we find our faith in his discernment greatly shaken.

THE MORAL OF IT. From the N. Y. Tribune,

There are Republicans enough in this State for one successful party, but not enough for two. Such is, in short meter, the explanation of our last defeat.

Two years ago, we all went to the polls and voted, rolling up a larger aggregate of legal votes for Grant and Colfax than any other party ever polled in this or any other State. Then we were overwhelmed by our adversaries' gigantie, systematic frauds, now we are beaten by our own feuds and the apathy thence resulting. We were cheated some, but not nearly enough to determine the result. Nearly one hundred thousand Republicans, seeing that their leaders were more hestile to each other than to the common adversary, stayed at home and let the election go as it might.

This should not and need not have been. There is no question of principle which seriously divides and weakens the Republican party. We are distracted mainly by our devotion to certain men and our antipathy to others. And, so long as this shall be the case, we must be beaten. We are beaten in 1870 as Silas Wright was beaten for Governor in 1846, and as the Democratic party was beaten by its "Hard" and "Soft" factions in

It were idle to trace the genealogy of the feud which has divided us into what are of late designated "Feuton" and "Conkling"

and works inevitable disaster. Last year Truman G. Younglove was beaten for Senator in a strongly Republican district by Republican efforts and votes. This year James M. Marvin, who was the master-spirit of the opposition to Younglove, is nominated for Congress in the same district, and is in like manner struck down. We do not justify either bolt; we sympathize with that great body of the Republicans who, whatever their personal preferences, voted last year for Younglove, this year for Marvin; we only insist that the nomination of Marvin this year, while last year's bolt and its consequence were fresh in the public mind, was little less than insanity.

So in the Chautauqua district. A bitter fend there elected a Democratic Senator in 1867. Now, it was insisted that the candidate who then ran lowest among three, though be had the regular Republican nomination, should be run for Congress-he and nobody else. He is run accordingly, and elected at a heavy cost to the Republican State ticket. And so in other cases.

We cannot afford to have two Republican parties in this State. If we attempt it, we shall soon have none. And, in order that we may have one, it is essential that all who habitually vote the Republican ticket shall be regarded and treated as friends by the Federal administration. If a part of them are treated as step-children, we cannot keep the

Our last State Convention fairly indicated our fatal distraction. More effort was made in its election and organization to triumph over Senator Fenton than to defeat Governor Hoffman. To be known as a friend of that Senator was to be suspected of hostility to Gen. Grant's administration. We cannot doubt that Federal offices were bestowed or promised to secure an anti-Fenton prependerance in that Convention. And, in selecting candidates for our State ticket, the question of Fenton or anti-Fenton was more regarded by many than the nomination of strong and popular candidates. Since then, every "Fenton man" (so called) who holds a Federal office in our State has felt of his neck each morning to be sure that his head was still attached to his shoulders.

Unless this can be changed the Republicans of New York are henceforth of no more account in the national scale than the Democrats in Massachusetts. Until reunited in the bonds of national adversity we shall be of no use save as make-weights in a National

Convention. What needs to be done is easily told. We must frown upon all who would perpetuate our senseless feuds, and the administration must help us by steadily ignoring all dis-tinctions between "Fenton" men and "Conkling" men. It must cease to make removals or appointments in the interest of either of our Senators, or to regard the friends of one with more favor than those of the other. No competent, worthy Republican must be removed from office because of his affiliation with one or the other of those Senators, nor must any one be appointed to strengthen the hands of either. Our rulers must know only the Republican party, and recognize no division in its ranks except as a deplorable fact, to be obviated as speedily as may be. With proper, timely, resolute action at headquarters, we may soon be reunited, and may thereupon regain all the ground we have lost. If we cannot have this, we may as well go to sleep for the next three or four years.

MEN'S LIVES AT AUCTION. From the N. Y. Tribune. Our neighbors in Philadelphia have been busied during the last week in the trial of a man named Hanlon for the murder of a child. With the details of the case we have nothing to do; they are too utterly foul for publication; but the trial itself ought not to be suffered to pass without notice, as it offered a flagrant example of one or two abuses which are becoming but too common in our courts. The most obtrusive was the presence among the spectators of large numbers of women, well-dressed, as we are told, and apparently belonging to the more respectable classes of society. The evidence brought forward was so unusually horrible and disgusting in its details that much of it was suppressed in the reports furnished to the press. But these women listened to the whole with unblushing effrontery, and came day after day in such numbers as to exclude even the lawyers from the court-room, and crowd into the places of

witnesses, judge, and jury. We have seen cases lately almost parallel to this in our own courts, where women exhibited a similar incredible immodesty and prurient curiosity. They belong, of course, to a class who, from either birth or education, are rendered incapable of understanding decency, or the secret of womanly honor; it would be useless, therefore, to attempt to point out their mistake to them. But it is high time that some restriction was placed upon the habits of our courts, if we would preserve to them any semblance of dignity or even decency. Opening the doors to an indiscriminate, irresponsible mob of both sexes during the progress of a trial like that of Hanlon, is as much to be deprecated in its effects as a secret trial would be. In one case there is a chance of injustice to the prisoner; in the other the certainty of debauching the public mind. We are no advocates of star chambers or trials in dark corners. But there is a medium between them and the solicitude with which every foul novelty in crime is now dragged into public, and turned over and dissected before swarming crowds of men and women, whom only an unhealthy, vicious appetite could have brought to such an exhibition, and the people of all others whom it is most likely to incite to imitation. A man must have a good deal of the virus of crime already in him before he can enjoy with gusto such trials as that of Hanlon. Hew then must it be with women? For the sake of public morals, let justice be provided in future with some decent safeguard of reserve; and let women at least be excluded from places where their mere presence degrades their whole sex

in the eyes of men. The other point which we wish to notice in this trial is a stiff graver abuse. It appears that when the child Mohrman was murdered, a reward of some \$6000 was offered for the murderer. Suspicion being excited against this man Hanlon, when he was an inmate of the State Prison, the detectives, whom the reward bad naturally made zealous in the matter, applied to the superintendent of the prison for a man likely to succeed in worming a confession out of him. A prisoner named Dunn was selected, who, his own statement, is a professional thief, and has been a convict in England, Australia, and Sing Sing. He was placed in the same cell with Hanlon, with the understanding, of course, that a pardon was the price of his extorting the confession, as his testi-mony could not be received while he was yet infamous by being under sentence of the law. The strength of the whole of the evidence against Hanlon was based on the verscity of this witness. The pardon was placed in his hands before giving it. Now, whether Hanlon was guilty or not, or whether

men. Suffice it that the distraction exis's, I the confession was genuine or only the offspring of Dunn's imagination, quickened by the information of the detectives, is a question open to dispute. We have nothing to do with it. What we do most urgently condemn is the custom, which is growing common, of admitting such testimony as this, or any confession of a prisoner sworn to by interested parties. Witnesses are to be judged by the rules of common sense, and, unfortunately, are not inaccessible to bribes. A man who makes his trade of crime, with a pardon held up before his eyes as the price of another orime, is hardly a competent witness on which to hang t'e life of another man. That perjury was likely to cost this Dunn no uncomfortable twinges of conscience was proved by his unadvisedly swearing in direct contradiction to the police officers who produced him.

It is bad enough that so-called Justice holds men's lives in her hands, but at least let her public barter of them for blood-money and pardons be stopped, and that at once.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to tv o hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENdid Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitatic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Palladelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth o Penrsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwe 1th, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dellars, with the right to in-crease the same to five million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE. No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five bundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth? Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
\$2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hun-dred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 tm

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meetin of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to e entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be cated at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS. PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 14th instant, for the con-struction of a Sewer on the line of Buttonwood street, from the sewer in Nineteenth street to west line of Eighteenth street

On Green street, from Eighth street to west curb Le of Ninth street. On Ridge avenue, from the sewer in Wylle street On Ninge avenue, from the sewer in Wyle street to Summit, northwest of Vineyard street.

On North street, from the sewer in Sixteenth street to the east line of Seventeenth street.

On Richmond street, from a point west of Frank-

ford read to Leopard street.
Said sewers to be constructed of brick, circular in form, with a clear justee clameter of three feet, and in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be npleted on or before the 31st day of December o. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be re quired to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Raffroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstrue or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the cou tractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866. Each proposal will be accompanied by a cer-tilicate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25,

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Sniveys, which will be strictly achieved to.

o reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposais. No allowance will be for rock excavation, except by special

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES U. S. NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 426 CHESNUT

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1876.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," will be received at this Onlice, until 12 o'clock.

M., on SATURDAY, Nov. 12 for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following articles, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where they must be delivered, when required, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:

FOR BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND RESPAR.

Shafting, Pulleys, Couplings, Hangers, and Collars, specifications of which will be furnished on application to the Naval Constructor, Navy Yard.

FOR BUREAU OF ORDNANCE. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1870.

100 Brass Padlocks.

4 Jack Screws for heavy pivot gons.

Forfull particulars, time of delivery, etc., apply at DRDNANCE OFFICE, Navy Yard.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this

Paymaster U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,000
cubic feet of Live oak Timber, of the best quality, in
each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and
Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau
until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for
Live Ouk," that they may be distinguished from
other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must
be for the whole quantity in cach yard, and, as re-

be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guar-

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be re

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centam will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most dimenit and crooked picces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 15 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in tripicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (36) days after its presentation nate within thirty (30) days after its presentation

to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default It will be supurated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his sureries, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of mone y not exceed-ing twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for steins, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and books, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construcproportions in which they enter into the construc-tion of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any pay yard; 130,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 18 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in be measurement. The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respec-

tive yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire ap-proval of the Commandant of the yard. The whole quantity to be activered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, sane terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 3 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same levells and crooks.

engths and crooks. The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February,

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this a vertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are bong fide in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER, (Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.)

I (or we), of ______, in the State of ______,

hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at States Navy 1 and at thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November cubic feet, suitable for principal

pieces, at \$— per foot.....

cuble feet, curved timber, at

\$— per foot.....

cuble feet timber, at \$— per ft.

Date ----

...... Total quantity. Total value... (The total value to be likewise written in full.) Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or use) request to be addressed at _____, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Navai Sta---- for signature and certificate.

[Signature], A. B. C. D.

Witness: FORM OF GUARANTER.

The undersigned ______, of ______, in the State of ______, and ______, of ______, of _____, in the State of _____, and ______, of _____, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ______ is accepted, he (or they) will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient surreites; and in case said ______ shall full to enter into contract as that which may be accepted.

(Signatures)

Witness: Each of the guaranters must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 law4w

DROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUR

LIC BUILDINGS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870. Proposals will be received at the Office of th President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items one, too, and three, and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule, for the following materials

 For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.

2. for removing the trees and clearing the ground.

3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a

board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete. 4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foun-

dations, etc., per cubic yard.

5. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.

6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls. 7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871. s. For undressed grante per cubic foot, specifying the kind.

9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.

10. For rolled fron beams (several sizes), per ineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect.

to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at als office, No. 205 S. SIXTH By order of the Commission.

10HN RICE, President.

CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. STOVES, RANGES, ETO.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARD

IRON FOUNDERS, (Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOM. SON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENA MELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARK.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets OFFICE, 209 North Second Street. FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent. EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer, INO. EDGAR THOMSON,

JAMES HOEY. President. General Manager 6 97 mwf 6m